

XV.—*New and little-known Eastern Moths.*  
By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Eupterotidæ.

*Apona khasiana*, nov.

♂ ♀. Of a uniform pale ochreous-brown colour, darker and more ochreous than in *A. pallida*, Walker, from Sikkim, but about the same size; the plumes of the antennæ about half the length and brown in colour; the transverse lines and bands similarly placed, the medial and discal lines single, the latter curving inwards in its middle; a black dot at the end of the cell of fore wings; the underside of both wings with some large red-brown patches towards the outer margin.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $3\frac{9}{10}$ , ♀  $4\frac{2}{10}$  inches.

Khasia Hills.

This is probably the insect referred to by Mr. Elwes as *Apona cashmirensis*, Kollar, expanse 120 mm., from the Khasis, in Journ. Bo. N. H. Soc. xi. p. 250 (1897); but *cashmirensis* is a small insect differing from both *pallida* and *khasiana* in the shape of its bands. I have it from Solon, taken by Bayne Reed.

Family Arctiidæ.

*Diacrisia procedra*, nov.

♂. Above and below of a uniform pale ochreous-buff colour; antennæ and palpi black, frons with black sides; fore wings with two black costal spots, one before and the other beyond the middle; a black spot at the upper end of the cell, another close to hinder margin below the first spot, a spot at the base, the discal band of spots below showing through the wing with two spots on it on the hinder margin above, and two dots on veins 2 and 3; hind wings with a large spot at the end of the cell and a discal band composed of two very large black spots joined together, each divided by veins 1 and 2, and a small spot divided by vein 5; cilia concolorous, without markings; abdomen pinkish, dorsal and lateral rows of small black spots. Underside marked as above, except for a larger black spot at the end of the cell of fore wings, and the discal band clear and prominent, composed of three large spots divided by the veins and connected with each other by small black dots; pectus bright ochreous, with black hairs; legs with black stripes.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{6}{10}$  inch.

Padang, Sumatra; one example.

Superficially resembles *D. punctata*, Moore, which I have from Java.

*Diacrisia amilada*, nov.\*

♂. Palpi and frons black; antennæ greyish white; head, thorax, and fore wings brownish buff, spots and bands on the latter black; a basal spot, a spot near the hinder margin at the middle, another above it, and then in continuation five small spots in a line obliquely inwards to the costa; three bands of paired linear marks divided by the veins, the first from the hinder margin a little beyond the middle obliquely to the costa a little before the apex, the second running almost parallel, starting a little before the hinder angle, the third close to the outer margin, the second spot of the row being absent: hind wings pale pink, a large black spot at the end of the cell and a discal band composed of two large black spots in the lower disk and two in the upper; cilia of both wings ochreous grey, with black spots on the upper third; abdomen pale pink, with dorsal and lateral rows of black spots. Underside: wings paler, hind wings nearly white, markings much as above, except for a large black lunular spot at the end of the cell of the fore wings; fore legs scarlet, hind legs grey, all with blackish stripes.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

Padang, Sumatra; one example.

*Chionocma rhadota*, nov.

♀. Palpi and antennæ dark orange-colour; frons white, with an orange spot; head and thorax white, bands on each side of the thorax scarlet: fore wings white, bands scarlet; a subbasal, rather thin, sinuous band not reaching the hinder margin; a broad antemedial band slightly bent inwards in the middle, with a thick black line on its inner side; a large black spot at the end of the cell; a postmedial erect band as broad as the other, with a thick black line on its outer side which slightly curves inwards above its middle; a marginal scarlet band of somewhat lesser width: abdomen and hind wings pinkish ochreous without markings; cilia of both wings yellow.

\* This I expect is the insect identified by Piepers and Suellen in their list of Javan Lepidoptera as *D. casigneta*, Kollar, a Palæarctic species not unlike it in general appearance, but quite a different insect with black antennæ.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{3}{10}$  inch.

Sitoli, Nias; one example.

There is a female from Nias in the B. M. with *C. javanica*, Butler. I have no doubt when the male is known it will be found to be quite different to the male of the Javan species.

### Family Drepanulidæ.

#### *Drepana albiceris*, nov.

♀. Whitish buff-colour; palpi black; antennæ orange-brown; a black band on the upper half of the frons; legs brown above; thorax and abdomen without markings: wings sparsely covered with very minute orange-brown atoms and a few larger black atoms; a transverse brown band composed of three lines close together from near apex of fore wings, where there is a small brown patch with a pale centre, to the middle of the abdominal margin of the hind wings; on the hind wings the band is accompanied by some slight blackish suffusion, and is obsolete above vein 6, and at the end of cell touching the inner margin of the band is a rather prominent black spot; on both wings there are submarginal black dots, close to the margin at the apex of fore wings, widening from the margin hindwards: on the underside the band is blackish brown, broad and complete, and there is a similar band on the outer margin.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{4}{10}$  inches.

Padang, Sumatra; one example.

In shape this species is like *Drepana curvaria*, Walker, from Mysol, figured in Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. i. pl. vii. fig. 1, but it is larger and the fore wings more falcate.

### Family Lymantriidæ.

#### *Leucoma economoda*, nov.

♂. Palpi bright pinkish orange; head dark chestnut-colour; front of thorax pure white, remainder of thorax, abdomen, antennæ, and wings rather pale pinkish brown: both wings with a large irregular hyaline patch, evenly curved on its inner side at one third from the base, running to a point below the costa, very irregular on its outer side, with three square lobes projecting outwardly on the fore wings and one on the hind wings and occupying the best part of the wings; on the fore wings above and close to the hyaline patch there is a duplex hyaline spot, almost subapical; on the hind wings there is one, with another disconnected patch outside. On the underside the coloration is pinkish white.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{2}{10}$  inch.

1 ♂, Buitenzorg, Java (type).

1 ♂, Padang, Sumatra.

Allied to *Leucoma fenestrata*, Hmps., from Ceylon, the hyaline patches much larger and differently shaped.

*Euproctis xanthura*, nov.

♂. Antennæ and frons dull ochreous; palpi brown above, white beneath and at the tips; body and wings blackish brown; thorax orange in front; abdomen with an ochreous tuft: fore wings with the costal line and a patch at the apex ochreous white, a prominent black spot at the apex, a little ochreous white on the outer margin below the middle, and the broad cilia ochreous white: hind wings without markings, the cilia pure white. On the underside the inner portion of the fore wings is pale blackish brown, the base and margins broadly whitish; the hind wings are all white except for some blackish-brown suffusion on the abdominal third; abdomen blackish brown, thorax and legs whitish.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{10}$  inch.

Padang, Sumatra; one example.

Belongs to the *scintillans* group, but is not very closely allied to any of the forms of that section.

*Euproctis neola*, nov.

♀. Of a uniform blackish brown; antennæ, palpi, thorax beneath, legs, and abdominal tuft pale whitish ochreous; thorax in front dull orange: fore wings with a large apical bright yellow patch, containing two prominent black spots, one at the apex and the other below it; another yellow smaller patch in the shape of a half-circle on the outer border below the middle; cilia concolorous with the two colours of the wing: hind wings without markings, the cilia bright yellow, with a little of this colour entering within the outer margin. On the underside the fore wing is the same as it is above, except that the apical spots are absent and the costal line is yellow; on the hind wings there is a marginal yellow band and yellow cilia.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Padang, Sumatra; one example.

Family Chalcosiidæ.

*Soritia zebra*.

*Laurion zebra*, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) xiv. p. 85 (1884).

*Erasmia laja*, Pag. Nass. Ver. xxxviii. p. 11, pl. i. fig. 5 (1885).

Sitoli, Nias.

Butler's and Pagenstecker's types were females. I have received both sexes from Sitoli. The male differs from the female in having a narrow discal white band on the fore wings, narrower than in the male of *Soritia obliquaria*, Fabr., but it is broken into three pieces, the centre piece being a small white spot; the black marginal band of the hind wings is narrower, and the black portions of both wings on the undersides are covered with blue streaks and spots as in the female.

### Family Notodontidæ.

#### *Stauropus virescens*.

*Stauropus virescens*, Moore, P. Z. S. 1879, p. 404; Hmps. Journ. Bo. N. H. Soc. xiii. p. 42 (1900).

#### Sikkim.

Moore's type is a male; I have lately received from Sikkim what I believe to be the female. The fore wings have the same kind of green above, with four irregular, dark, transverse bands; the hind wings are pale brownish grey and the undersides of both wings are grey and quite unmarked as in the male; the fore wings are rather broad and the expanse  $2\frac{3}{10}$  inches.

### Family Hadenidæ.

#### *Polia illoba*.

*Agrotis illoba*, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) i. p. 162 (1878).

*Polia illoba*, Hmps. Phal. v. p. 151 (1905).

*Graphiphora pacifica*, Butler, l. c. p. 165.

*Mamestra declinans*, Staud. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1888, p. 250.

Khasia Hills; several examples.

Recorded from Siberia, Japan, and China; not previously recorded from the Indian Region.

### Family Focillidæ.

#### *Iluza eugrapha*, nov.

♂ ♀. Of a uniform grey colour, very slightly tinged with pinkish ochreous and minutely irrorated with black atoms; antennæ blackish brown; sides of the palpi and legs black: fore wings with a black dot in the middle of the cell and another at the end; a broad straight band from apex of fore wings to near anal angle of hind wings, obsolete from vein 6 to the costa; this band is composed of a thick black outer line, a thin black inner line, the narrow space between them grey-pink, and close to it on the inner side on both wings is

another fine black line for two thirds upwards ; there is also a black spot just below the middle and close to the outer side of the band on the fore wings ; a thin marginal interrupted line and black points close to the outer margin on both wings ; a black dot at the end of the cell on the hind wings. Underside paler, no markings ; the cell-dots and a complete festooned black line on the outer margin of both wings, most prominent in the female.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{4}{10}$ , ♀  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

♂, Gédé, W. Java.

♀, Padang, Sumatra.

Allied to *Iluza transversa*, Moore, from Sikkim and Assam. There is a male from Bali in the B. M. unnamed, Quadrid drawer no. 222.

### Family Boarmiidæ.

#### *Ophthalmodes plesia*, nov.

♂. Moss-green ; palpi and frons ochreous white, palpi at the sides, head, and antennæ black : wings somewhat pale between the bands, making them more or less variegated in colour, with four transverse, duplex, green, slightly dentated bands at equal distances apart, commencing from black spots on the costa of the fore wings and with black spots throughout on each inner band, the outer margin of both wings with equally prominent black spots ; cilia white, a black spot at the end of each cell. Underside whitish, suffused with dull pale green ; a black spot at the end of each cell and a dull blackish submarginal band more or less macular.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

Padang, Sumatra ; one example.

### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*Books and Portraits illustrating the History of Plant Classification.*

London : Printed by Order of the Trustees of the British Museum, 1906.

IN this small pamphlet, which has been drawn up by Dr. A. B. Rendle, to accompany a collection of books and portraits exhibited in the Botanical Gallery of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, there will be found a great deal of information which will be highly appreciated by all who are interested in the history of botany.

Herein will be found short biographies of some of the most eminent botanists, as well as a brief outline of their work.

In addition to the text, portraits are included of Ray, Linnæus, and Robert Brown, as well as a copy of "Ehret's plate illustrating the 24 classes of the Sexual system." And the whole can be bought for fourpence !